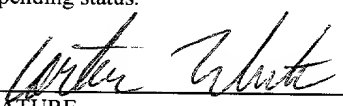


JC17 Rec'd PCT/PTO 23 MAY 2001

FORM PTO-1390 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (REV 1-98)		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO. MIDR700
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.53) 09/856740
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/FR98/02497	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 23 NOV 1998 (23.11.1998)	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
TITLE OF INVENTION INVERTIBLE EMULSIONS STABILIZED BY AMPHIPHILIC POLYMERS AND APPLICATION TO BORE FLUIDS		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US MONFREUX, Nathalie; PERRIN, Patrick; LAFUMA, Françoise; SAWDON, Christopher		
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). <input type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). 		
Items 11 to 16 below concern document(s) or information included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: 		
Return Postcard, Application Data Sheet FORM PTO-2038		

CERTIFICATE OF EXPRESS MAILING	
<p align="center">EL818774475US</p>	
NUMBER	
DATE OF DEPOSIT	23 May 01
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" service under 37 C.F.R. 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231	
	
Signature	

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/856740		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/FR98/02497		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER MIDR700																																																																		
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$1000.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$710.00 international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$690.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$ 100.00 <div style="text-align: right;">ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</div>				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY																																																																		
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$860.00.00																																																																		
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:20%;">Claims</th> <th style="width:20%;">Number Filed</th> <th style="width:20%;">Number Extra</th> <th style="width:20%;">Rate</th> <th style="width:20%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Claims</td> <td>40 - 20 =</td> <td>20</td> <td>x \$ 18.00</td> <td>\$360.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independent Claims</td> <td>4 - 3 =</td> <td>1</td> <td>x \$ 80.00</td> <td>\$80.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)</td> <td>+ \$270.00</td> <td>\$-0-.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS</td> <td>= \$1430.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity statement must also be filed. (NOTE: 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28)</td> <td>\$n/a.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">SUBTOTAL</td> <td>= \$1430.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="vertical-align: top;"> Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)). </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: right;">\$130.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL NATIONAL FEE</td> <td>= \$1430.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="vertical-align: top;"> Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property) </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: right;">\$n/a.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED</td> <td>= \$1430.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Amount to be refunded:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">charged \$.00</td> </tr> </tbody></table>				Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate		Total Claims	40 - 20 =	20	x \$ 18.00	\$360.00	Independent Claims	4 - 3 =	1	x \$ 80.00	\$80.00	Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$-0-.00	TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS				= \$1430.00	Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity statement must also be filed. (NOTE: 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28)				\$n/a.00	SUBTOTAL				= \$1430.00	Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$130.00	TOTAL NATIONAL FEE				= \$1430.00	Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property)				\$n/a.00	TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED				= \$1430.00					Amount to be refunded:					charged \$.00	a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An authorization to charge the amount of \$ <u>1430.00</u> cover the above fees is enclosed. (FORM PTO-2038) b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. <u>01-2508/</u> in the amount of \$ <u> </u> to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>01-2508/MIDR704</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.	
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SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Carter J. White, Patent Agent HOWREY SIMON ARNOLD & WHITE LLP 750 Bering Drive Houston, TX 77057-2198 (713) 787-1400				<div style="text-align: center;">  SIGNATURE _____ Carter J. White, Patent Agent NAME _____ 41,374 REGISTRATION NUMBER _____ </div>																																																																		



27551

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

JC18 Rec'd PCT/PTO 23 MAY 2001

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: MONFREUX, Nathalie et al.

Group Art Unit: Not Known

International Application No.: PCT/FR98 02497

Examiner: Not Assigned

Confirmation No.: Not Known

Atty. Dkt. No.: MIDR 700

International Filing Date: 23 NOV 1998
(23.11.98)

For: INVERTIBLE EMULSIONS STABILISED BY
AMPHIPHILIC POLYMERS AND APPLICATION
TO BORE FLUIDS

First PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
37 C.F.R. 1.8

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the US
Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to:
Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231, on the date below.

5-23-01
Date

Barbi Sofia
Signature

Before undertaking the examination of the above noted application,
Applicants hereby request the following:

AMENDMENTS:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-11 are currently pending in the application. Please amend claims 2-11 in the
following manner:

2. (Amended) The polymer of claim 1, wherein the n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

3. (Amended) The polymer of claim 2, wherein the di-n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine.

4. (Amended) The polymer of claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a
homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or

any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

5. (Amended) The polymer of claim 4, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

6. (Amended) The polymer of claim 5, wherein the mass average molecular mass of the sodium polyacrylate is in the range 50,000 to 2,000,000, preferably in the range 100,000 to 1,500,000.

7. (Amended) The polymer of claim 4, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid (AMPS).

8. (Amended) The polymer of claim 7, wherein said statistical copolymer comprises in the range 30 mole % to 70 mole % of AMPS per mole of acrylate.

9. (Amended) The polymer of claim 1, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

10. (Amended) The use of the polymer of claim 1 in stabilizing emulsions.

11. (Amended) The use of the polymer of claim 1, in stabilizing petroleum or analogous drilling fluids.

Please amend the claim to include new claims 12-40.

12. (New) The use of claim 11 wherein the petroleum or analogous drilling fluids are selected from drilling fluids, fracturing fluids, acidizing fluids or completion fluids.

13. (New) An emulsion composition comprising
an oleaginous fluid,
a non-oleaginous fluid, and

a polymeric surfactant, wherein the polymeric surfactant is a polyelectrolyte which has a hydrophilic backbone that has been amidified by n-alkylamines in which the alkyl chains contain 6 to 22 carbons, and wherein the polymeric surfactant is in amounts sufficient to form an emulsion.

14. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

15. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

16. (New) The composition of claim 15, wherein the mass average molecular mass of the sodium polyacrylate is in the range 50,000 to 2,000,000.

17. (New) The composition of claim 15, wherein the mass average molecular mass of the sodium polyacrylate is in the range 100,000 to 1,500,000.

18. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid.

19. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

20. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine

21. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

22. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the emulsion is an invert emulsion.

23. (New) A method of formulating an invert emulsion drilling fluid, said method comprising:

mixing an oleaginous fluid, a non-oleaginous fluid, and a polymeric surfactant, wherein the polymeric surfactant is a polyelectrolyte having a hydrophilic backbone which has been amidified by n-alkylamines in which the alkyl chains contain 6 to 22 carbons, and wherein the polymeric surfactant is in amounts sufficient to form an emulsion.

24. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

25. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

26. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid.

27. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

28. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine

29. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

30. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the emulsion is an invert emulsion.

31. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the emulsion is a regular emulsion.

32. (New) A method of drilling a subterranean well with a drilling fluid, said method comprising:

mixing an oleaginous fluid, a non-oleaginous fluid, and a polymeric surfactant, wherein the polymeric surfactant is a polyelectrolyte having a hydrophilic backbone which has been amidified by n-alkylamines in which the alkyl chains contain 6 to 22 carbons, and wherein the hydrophilic polymeric surfactant is in amounts sufficient to form an invert emulsion in which the oleaginous fluid is the continuous phase and the non-oleaginous fluid is the discontinuous phase,

circulating said invert emulsion within said subterranean well and

drilling said subterranean well using said invert emulsion as the drilling fluid.

33. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

34. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

35. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid.

36. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

37. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine

38. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

39. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the emulsion is an invert emulsion.

40. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the emulsion is a regular emulsion.

REMARKS:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

The above noted amendments to claims 1-11 have been made so that the scope and language of the claims is more precise and clear in defining what the Applicants consider to be their invention. Specifically, the claims as presented in the international application have been amended to bring such claims into conformance with US practice.

Applicants have amended the claims to include new claim 12 – 40 in order to fully claim the subject matter disclosed in the specification. Support for each new claim can be found in the specification as originally filed. Specifically support is found in following places in the specification:

Claim No.	Support in English Specification
12	Original claim 11. (Page 19, lines 15-18).
13	Page 1, line 3 to Page 2, line 11; Page 4, lines 1-31, Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11.
14	Original claim 4; Page 4, lines 22-31.
15	Original claim 5; Page 4, line 12-19; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
16	Original claim 6; Page 4, line 12-19; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
17	Original claim 6; Page 4, line 12-19; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
18	Original claim 7; Page 4, line 12-21; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
19	Original claim 2; Page 4, line 1-6; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
20	Original claim 3; Page 4, line 5-6; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
21	Original claim 9; Page 4, line 10-11; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
22	Page 1, line 3 to Page 2, line 11; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
23	Page 1, line 3 to Page 2, line 11; Page 4, lines 1-31, Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11.
24	Original claim 4; Page 4, lines 22-31.
25	Original claim 5; Page 4, line 12-19; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
26	Original claim 7; Page 4, line 12-21; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
27	Original claim 2; Page 4, line 1-6; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
28	Original claim 3; Page 4, line 5-6; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
29	Original claim 9; Page 4, line 10-11; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
30	Page 1, line 3 to Page 2, line 11; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
31	Page 1, line 3 to Page 2, line 11; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
32	Page 1, line 3 to Page 2, line 11; Page 4, lines 1-31, Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11.
33	Original claim 4; Page 4, lines 22-31.

34	Original claim 5; Page 4, line 12-19; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
35	Original claim 7; Page 4, line 12-21; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
36	Original claim 2; Page 4, line 1-6; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
37	Original claim 3; Page 4, line 5-6; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
38	Original claim 9; Page 4, line 10-11; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
39	Page 1, line 3 to Page 2, line 11; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11
40	Page 1, line 3 to Page 2, line 11; and Page 12, line 11 to Page 17, line 11

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that no new matter is introduced by the above amendments to the claims.

Applicants' undersigned representative has enclosed a complete set of the claims showing the changes desired. Enclosed is a full set of the amended claims in the condition desired after taking into account that above amendments as a courtesy to and a convenience for the Examiner. If for any reason there is a discrepancy between the amendments contained in this paper and the enclosed amended claims, Applicants request that the amendments of this paper be considered controlling.

The claims and amended claims are submitted as being clearly distinct and patentable over the art of record and therefore Applicants respectfully request their entry and allowance by the Examiner.

Applicants hereby request for any extension of time that may be deemed necessary to further the prosecution of this application. Applicants' representative hereby authorizes the Commissioner to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 01-2508, referencing Order No. MIDR:700.

In order to facilitate the resolution of any issues or questions presented by this paper, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner directly contact the undersigned by phone to further the discussion.

HOWREY
SIMON
ARNOLD
& WHITE LLP

International Application No.: PCT/FR98/02497
Confirmation No.: Not assigned
Applicant: MONFREUX et al.
Atty. Ref.: MIDR 700

In order to promote the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is hereby authorized to contact the undersigned by electronic mail. Please address all e-mail to: whitec@howrey.com.

Respectfully submitted,



Carter J. White

Patent Agent

Reg. No. 41,374

Tel. 713 268 1372

Date: 24 May 01

206070 0429860

CLAIMS SHOWING AMENDMENTS OF: MAY 23, 2001
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

PAGE 1

2. (Amended) [A] The polymer [according to] of claim 1, [characterized in that] wherein the n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

3. (Amended) [A] The polymer [according to] of claim 2, [characterized in that] wherein the di-n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine.

4. (Amended) [A] The polymer [according to any one of the preceding claims] of claim 1, [characterized in that] wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

5. (Amended) [A] The polymer [according to] of claim 4, [characterized in that] wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

6. (Amended) [A] The polymer [according to] of claim 5, [characterized in that] wherein the mass average molecular mass of the sodium polyacrylate is in the range 50,000 to 2,000,000, preferably in the range 100,000 to 1,500,000.

7. (Amended) [A] The polymer [according to] of claim 4, [characterized in that] wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid (AMPS).

8. (Amended) [A] The polymer [according to] of claim 7, [characterized in that] wherein said statistical copolymer comprises in the range 30 mole % to 70 mole % of AMPS per mole of acrylate.

9. (Amended) [A] The polymer [according to any one of the preceding claims] of claim 1, [characterized in that] wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

10. (Amended) The use of [a]the polymer [according to any one of claims 1 to 8] of claim 1 in stabilizing emulsions.

11. (Amended) The use of [a] the polymer [according to any one of claims 1 to 9] of claim 1, [to] in stabilizing petroleum or analogous drilling fluids[, in particular drilling, fracturing, acidizing or completion fluids.]

12. (New) The use of claim 11 wherein the petroleum or analogous drilling fluids are selected from drilling fluids, fracturing fluids, acidizing fluids or completion fluids.

13. (New) An emulsion composition comprising
an oleaginous fluid,
a non-oleaginous fluid, and
a polymeric surfactant, wherein the polymeric surfactant is a polyelectrolyte which has a hydrophilic backbone that has been amidified by n-alkylamines in which the alkyl chains contain 6 to 22 carbons, and wherein the polymeric surfactant is in amounts sufficient to form an emulsion.

14. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

15. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

CLAIMS SHOWING AMENDMENTS OF: MAY 23, 2001

PAGE 3

16. (New) The composition of claim 15, wherein the mass average molecular mass of the sodium polyacrylate is in the range 50,000 to 2,000,000.

17. (New) The composition of claim 15, wherein the mass average molecular mass of the sodium polyacrylate is in the range 100,000 to 1,500,000.

18. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid.

19. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

20. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine

21. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

22. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the emulsion is an invert emulsion.

23. (New) A method of formulating an invert emulsion drilling fluid, said method comprising:

mixing an oleaginous fluid, a non-oleaginous fluid, and a polymeric surfactant, wherein the polymeric surfactant is a polyelectrolyte having a hydrophilic backbone which has been amidified by n-alkylamines in which the alkyl chains contain 6 to 22 carbons, and wherein the polymeric surfactant is in amounts sufficient to form an emulsion.

24. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or

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any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

25. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

26. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid.

27. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

28. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine

29. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

30. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the emulsion is an invert emulsion.

31. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the emulsion is a regular emulsion.

32. (New) A method of drilling a subterranean well with a drilling fluid, said method comprising:

mixing an oleaginous fluid, a non-oleaginous fluid, and a polymeric surfactant, wherein the polymeric surfactant is a polyelectrolyte having a hydrophilic backbone which has been amidified by n-alkylamines in which the alkyl chains contain 6 to 22 carbons, and wherein the hydrophilic polymeric surfactant is in amounts sufficient to form an invert emulsion in which

the oleaginous fluid is the continuous phase and the non-oleaginous fluid is the discontinuous phase,

circulating said invert emulsion within said subterranean well and
drilling said subterranean well using said invert emulsion as the drilling fluid.

33. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

34. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

35. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid.

36. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

37. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine

38. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

39. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the emulsion is an invert emulsion.

40. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the emulsion is a regular emulsion.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A polymer which has been modified to render it hydrophobic by amidification of a hydrophilic polymer backbone by one or more n-alkylamines, the alkyl chains of which contain 6 to 22 carbon atoms.

2. (Amended) The polymer of claim 1, wherein the n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

3. (Amended) The polymer of claim 2, wherein the di-n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine.

4. (Amended) The polymer of claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

5. (Amended) The polymer of claim 4, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

6. (Amended) The polymer of claim 5, wherein the mass average molecular mass of the sodium polyacrylate is in the range 50,000 to 2,000,000, preferably in the range 100,000 to 1,500,000.

7. (Amended) The polymer of claim 4, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid (AMPS).

8. (Amended) The polymer of claim 7, wherein said statistical copolymer comprises in the range 30 mole % to 70 mole % of AMPS per mole of acrylate.

9. (Amended) The polymer of claim 1, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

10. (Amended) The use of the polymer of claim 1 in stabilizing emulsions.

11. (Amended) The use of the polymer of claim 1, in stabilizing petroleum or analogous drilling fluids.

12. (New) The use of claim 11 wherein the petroleum or analogous drilling fluids are selected from drilling fluids, fracturing fluids, acidizing fluids or completion fluids.

13. (New) An emulsion composition comprising
an oleaginous fluid,
a non-oleaginous fluid, and
a polymeric surfactant, wherein the polymeric surfactant is a polyelectrolyte which has a hydrophilic backbone that has been amidified by n-alkylamines in which the alkyl chains contain 6 to 22 carbons, and wherein the polymeric surfactant is in amounts sufficient to form an emulsion.

14. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

15. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

16. (New) The composition of claim 15, wherein the mass average molecular mass of the sodium polyacrylate is in the range 50,000 to 2,000,000.

17. (New) The composition of claim 15, wherein the mass average molecular mass of the sodium polyacrylate is in the range 100,000 to 1,500,000.

18. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid.

19. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

20. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine

21. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

22. (New) The composition of claim 13, wherein the emulsion is an invert emulsion.

23. (New) A method of formulating an invert emulsion drilling fluid, said method comprising:

mixing an oleaginous fluid, a non-oleaginous fluid, and a polymeric surfactant, wherein the polymeric surfactant is a polyelectrolyte having a hydrophilic backbone which has been amidified by n-alkylamines in which the alkyl chains contain 6 to 22 carbons, and wherein the polymeric surfactant is in amounts sufficient to form an emulsion.

24. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

25. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

26. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid.

27. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

28. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine

29. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

30. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the emulsion is an invert emulsion.

31. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the emulsion is a regular emulsion.

32. (New) A method of drilling a subterranean well with a drilling fluid, said method comprising:

mixing an oleaginous fluid, a non-oleaginous fluid, and a polymeric surfactant, wherein the polymeric surfactant is a polyelectrolyte having a hydrophilic backbone which has been amidified by n-alkylamines in which the alkyl chains contain 6 to 22 carbons, and wherein the

hydrophillic polymeric surfactant is in amounts sufficient to form an invert emulsion in which the oleaginous fluid is the continuous phase and the non-oleaginous fluid is the discontinuous phase,

circulating said invert emulsion within said subterranean well and
drilling said subterranean well using said invert emulsion as the drilling fluid.

33. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any other alkyl derivatives substituted in the B position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mon- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-4-sulfonic acid (AMPS) or vinyl sulfonic acid.

34. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.

35. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid.

36. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.

37. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine

38. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

39. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the emulsion is an invert emulsion.

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40. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the emulsion is a regular emulsion.

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REVERSIBLE EMULSIONS STABILIZED BY AMPHIPHILIC POLYMERS.
APPLICATION TO DRILLING FLUID

The present invention relates to stabilizing emulsions using amphiphilic polymers. It is of particular application to the preparation of stable emulsions which can be reversed on demand to enable non-miscible liquids to be separated and recovered. The invention also relates to fluids used in drilling, completion or stimulation of hydrocarbon, geothermal, or analogous wells.

An emulsion is an example of a colloidal system formed from two non-miscible liquids, one being finely dispersed in the other in the form of droplets. Generally, an emulsion prepared merely by stirring together the two liquids is not stable, and an emulsifying agent has to be added to facilitate emulsion formation and to stabilize it.

Certain applications require emulsions which are stable over a long period but which can easily be destabilized. This is the case with drilling mud used during the construction of hydrocarbon or analogous wells. Drilling mud fulfills a plurality of fundamental functions during construction of a well, among them lubricating and cooling the drilling tool, controlling the hydrostatic pressure in the well to counterbalance the pressure in the traversed formations, and evacuating drill cuttings to the surface.

Drilling mud is classified into three major categories depending on the nature of its continuous phase:

- water-base mud, with a continuous phase essentially formed from water but which may optionally contain

additives such as emulsified oil, salts and water-soluble polymers;

- oil-base mud, with a continuous phase essentially constituted by oil, with at most 1% to 15% of dispersed water; and
- water-in-oil base mud, reverse emulsions which can contain up to 60% water.

Drilling mud also comprises solids such as clays containing additives to control the density of the mud and its suspending power, or solids originating from the drilled formation.

Reverse emulsion types of mud have a multitude of advantages but more and more often these have to be weighed against environmental problems, in particular for offshore drilling. The mud itself is always recycled but the cuttings have to be removed after separating them on the surface using mechanical separator means for separating out solids. Under the strictest regulations, it is permitted to discharge cuttings into the sea only when the cuttings contain less than 1% of organic substances, which amount is greatly exceeded with reverse emulsion type mud because of the film of mud which contaminates the cuttings and which cannot be eliminated using the mechanical means employed.

Proposals have therefore been made to "wash" the cuttings before discharging them to the sea. However, the surfactants added to stabilize the reverse emulsion are so effective that the washing water itself is emulsified in the mud, such that the oil is dispersed very little in the washing water while both the volume and the viscosity of the mud increase. Adding detergents to destabilize such emulsions has also proved to be

largely ineffective. Further, such detergents themselves cause environmental problems.

United Kingdom patent GB-A-2 309 240 describes water-in-oil emulsions which are reversed when the salinity of the aqueous phase is reduced simply by adding fresh water or even seawater. This remarkable property is achieved by using combinations of ethoxylate type non-ionic surfactants and sulfonate anionic surfactants as the emulsifying agent. However, such combinations of surfactants cannot produce all of the properties simultaneously, namely endowing the emulsion with high stability, even at high temperatures, while using additives that are biodegradable and of low toxicity.

Recently, a number of authors have proposed using amphiphilic polymers as the emulsifying agent. Most of the work has been directed towards copolymers with polyoxyethylene grafts and has shown that the stability of a direct (oil-in-water) emulsion increases with the proportion of grafts and with their length. Further, R. Y. Lochhead, in particular in ACS Symp. Series. 462, 101, 1991, and in other articles published with his co-workers, has described hydrophobic modified polyacrylates, with a hydrophilic backbone formed from a cross-linked high molecular weight polyacrylic acid modified to less than 1 mole % with long chain alkylacrylates or alkylmethacrylates or with an undefined proportion of Carbopol hydrophobic residues. The emulsions obtained with high concentrations of such hydrophobic modified polyacrylates are destabilized by adding an electrolyte.

There is a need for particular polymers which can stabilize emulsions.

The present invention provides polyelectrolytes which have been modified to render them hydrophobic by amidification of a hydrophilic backbone by n-alkylamines, preferably di-n-alkylamines, the alkyl chains of which contain 6 to 22 carbon atoms. Amidification is preferably carried out using di-n-dodecylamine $\text{HN}-(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25})_2$.

The proportion of alkylamines introduced into the hydrophilic backbone must be such that the modified polymer is substantially insoluble in pure water.

Preferably, it is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.

The hydrophilic backbone is preferably:- a sodium polyacrylate with a molar mass which falls within a wide range; preferably, the mass average molecular mass is in the range 50,000 to 2,000,000, more preferably in the range 100,000 to 1,500,000 - or the corresponding polyacrylic acid - or a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid (AMPS) with a composition which falls within a wide range. Preferably, the statistical copolymer comprises 0.3 to 0.7 moles of AMPS per mole of acrylate.

More generally, the hydrophilic polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from polymers comprising one or more co-monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid or any other alkyl derivative substituted in the β position of the acrylic acid, or esters of these acids obtained with mono- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonate (AMPS), styrene-4-sulfonic acid or vinylsulfonic acid.

The polymers containing the carboxylate or sulfonate acid groups can be completely or partially neutralized by organic bases or metal hydroxides and are then used in the form of salts of an alkali or alkaline-earth metal.

5 The invention also relates to emulsions stabilized by the modified polymers of the invention, for example paints. Depending on the degree of modification of the starting monomers, the polymers of the invention are effective as stabilizers for direct or reverse emulsions, 10 the emulsion being able to be destabilized or reversed by reducing the salinity of the aqueous phase or neutralizing the acid. This phenomenon is used to advantage in fluids employed for petroleum or analogous wells, in particular drilling, fracturing, acidizing, or 15 completion fluids. A reverse emulsion is, for example, destabilized (or reversed) by adding fresh water or at least water which is less saline (seawater being the limiting case), sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium or potassium carbonate, or sodium or potassium 20 salts, complexing agents such as polyphosphates, citrates, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) or sodium nitrilotriacetate (NTA). Destabilizing the emulsion enables the organic phase (oil) to be recovered for recycling, and enables the mineral waste, such as 25 drilling debris, to be eliminated since it is no longer wetted by the oil.

The invention is now described in more detail using the following examples which illustrate methods for synthesizing the polymers of the invention and their 30 emulsion stabilizing properties.

I - SYNTHESIS OF HYDROPHOBIC MODIFIED POLYACRYLATES

a) Polyacrylic acid precursors

Two commercially available polymers were used, provided by Polysciences and Scientific Polymer Products Inc., designated P and PP for the derivative with the highest molecular weight. PP was provided in solid form. P, which is sold in aqueous solution, was diluted to 10% and then freeze-dried. Both compounds were then used in solid form.

The following table shows their analyses in their basic form by size exclusion chromatography in aqueous solution:

Polymer type :	P	PP
Peak molar mass (g/mol)	46000	700000
Number average molar mass (g/mol)	42000	74000
Mass average molar mass (g/mol)	125000	1260000
Polydispersity index	3	17

The distribution of the two polymers was very wide, but nevertheless it was possible to estimate that the degree of polymerization by weight of polymer PP was 10 times that of P.

PX is the term used below to designate the derivative obtained when X mole % of didodecylamine is introduced to graft polyacrylate P, and PPX is the term used to designate the derivative of polyacrylate PP. The derivatives are said to be moderately grafted if X is over 5 and under 40, and highly grafted if X is 40 or more.

b) Synthesis of moderately grafted derivatives

The reaction of amines with carboxylic acids in an aprotic solvent, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, NMP, in the presence of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) as a coupling agent was used to modify the polyacrylic acid. Consumption of DCC led to the formation of dicyclohexylurea -DCU.

Example: Synthesis of polymer P30:

2.27 g of polyacrylic acid (0.03 moles, because the water content was 5% by weight) was dissolved in 60 ml of NMP in a thermostatted bath at 60°C. A first half of the reactants was added: 1.59 g (9×10^{-3} mol) of amine which had been dissolved in 13 ml of hot NMP, then 1.39 g (1.35×10^{-2} mol) of DCC dissolved in 7 ml of NMP was introduced dropwise into the flask. The reaction medium was stirred vigorously for 4 hours before introducing the second half of the reactants - amine and DCC - using the same procedure. About 24 hours after the start of the reaction, the flask was cooled in an ice bath. The DCU crystals formed were filtered through n°4 fritted glass. The filtrate was then neutralized by adding 6 equivalents of 10 M sodium hydroxide with vigorous stirring. The filtrate was stirred for 4 hours then filtered through n°4 fritted glass. The precipitate was washed with 20 ml of hot NMP and then with twice 50 ml of methanol. The polymer was purified using a Soxhlet extractor provided with a cellulose cartridge, extracting with hot methanol.

c) Synthesis of highly grafted derivatives

A method similar to that used for the moderately grafted derivatives was used, this time adding one

equivalent of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) and one equivalent of 1-hydrobenzotriazole (HOBT) - with respect to the amine - to increase the yield of the amidification reaction.

5

Example: Synthesis of polymers P40 and P'40:

5.25 g (0.07 moles, because the water content in the polymer was 5%) of polyacrylic acid was dissolved in 150 ml of NMP, and stirred for 12 hours at 60°C. 4.96 g (0.028 moles) of di-n-dodecylamine (Didodecylamine), 1.89 g (0.028 moles) of HOBT then 2.88 g (0.028 moles) of DCC were successively introduced after prior dissolution in hot NMP. The second portion of the reactants was added in the same manner four hours later: 4.96 g (0.028 moles) of didodecylamine, 1.89 g (0.028 moles) of HOBT then 2.88 g (0.028 moles) of DCC were successively introduced after prior dissolution in hot NMP. The temperature was kept at 60°C for 24 hours after initial introduction of the reactants. The reaction medium was then cooled to 0°C, and the dicyclohexylurea crystals formed were filtered through n°4 fritted glass. The modified polymer was then precipitated by neutralization: 6 equivalents of 10 M sodium hydroxide were added to the filtrate dropwise. After about 12 hours of stirring, the suspension obtained was filtered through n°4 fritted glass, and the polymer was washed with methanol then dried under vacuum at room temperature using a vane pump. The aqueous 10% polymer suspension was dialyzed using a membrane with a cut-off threshold of 12,000 g/mol in an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution stabilized at a pH of 9. After several days of dialysis, when the pH of the

medium was stable, the suspension was concentrated and freeze-dried.

For the most hydrophobic derivatives ($X > 40$), a first filtrate in NMP was recovered and treated conventionally. This fraction corresponded to polymer PX. A second fraction was recovered by partial precipitation with dicyclohexylurea. The two compounds were then separated by successive washes with ethyl ether. The solution of the polymer in ether was concentrated and taken up in NMP. This second fraction, P'X, was then treated as for the first fraction.

d) Acidification of grafted derivatives

The derivatives obtained in the basic form were changed into their acid form. The polymer, reduced to a powder, was poured into a 0.1 M hydrochloric acid solution. After 12 hours of vigorous stirring, the solution was filtered. The precipitate was washed with pure water then dried under vacuum at room temperature.

We shall now describe grafted polyacrylates and grafted polyacrylic acids, it being understood that the polyacrylates tested were sodium salts.

e) Analysis of grafted polyacrylates

Each compound underwent elemental analysis to determine the respective percentages of C, H, N and Na.

The ratios $\frac{\%C}{\%Na}$ and $\frac{\%N}{\%Na}$ enabled X to be deduced.

The results are summarized in the following table:

Polymer name	P6	P15	P25	P30	P40	P50	P'50	PP50
Degree of grafting (%)	3	12	22	30	35	51	48	47
Percentage of water, by weight	20	15	8	9	9	10	10	10
Analysis of modified polyacrylic acids	99	100	99	94	89	63	61	75

f) Viscosity in aqueous solution

The viscosity in aqueous "solution" of the modified polyacrylates was studied for solutions containing 1% of polymer. The least grafted polymer behaved as an associative hydrosoluble polymer: the alkyl grafts associate together in the hydrophobic zones caused physical reticulation of the medium and an increase in the overall viscosity with respect to the precursor polyacrylate. For moderately grafted polymers (more than 10% dialkyl side chains), which were not hydrosoluble, the relative viscosity in water was lower than that of the polyacrylate precursor. For the most highly grafted polymers, which were strongly hydrophobic (P50, p'50 and PP50), the relative viscosity in water was close to 1.

II - SYNTHESIS OF GRAFTED AA-AMPS TERPOLYMERS

Terpolymers based on AMPS (2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid) were prepared in two steps: synthesizing acrylic acid - AMPS copolymers by radical polymerization and hydrophobic modification of these copolymers. In the following examples, acrylic acid/AMPS copolymerizations were carried out with an ammonium peroxodisulfate (APS) and tetramethylene diamine (TEMEDA) combination as an initiator.

A copolymer obtained with y mole % of AMPS monomer synthesized with nQ moles of initiator was designated PAAMPS- y,nQ where $1Q$ corresponded to 2×10^{-3} moles of APS and 10^{-3} moles of TEMEDA.

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Example: Synthesis of PA-AMPS-50, $1Q$

7.42 g (3.58×10^{-2} moles) of AMPS, 2.58 g (3.58×10^{-2} moles) of acrylic acid and 0.25 g (2×10^{-2} moles) of APS were dissolved in 100 ml of deionized distilled water and placed in a flask provided with a magnetic stirrer and in an inert atmosphere, at room temperature. The pH was adjusted to 9 by adding sodium hydroxide. After 30 minutes, 0.25 g (10^{-3} moles) of TEMEDA was introduced. After 4 hours, the polymer was precipitated in acetone and vacuum dried. An aqueous 5% solution was prepared and filtered over a membrane with a cut-off threshold of 10,000 g/mol. The dialyzed solution was then concentrated and the aqueous polymer solution thus obtained was changed into its acid form using an ion exchange resin. The solution recovered at the column outlet was concentrated and freeze-dried.

The polymer was grafted using the same procedure as that described for the hydrophobic modified polyacrylates. The acid form of the copolymers was dissolved in NMP then one equivalent - with respect to AMPS - of sodium hydroxide was added before carrying out the normal grafting procedure. The amidification reaction was carried out in the presence of one equivalent of DCC and one equivalent of HOBT with respect to the amine.

The grafted AA-AMPS terpolymers were designated as C Z X where Z is the percentage of AMPS units in moles

and X is the rounded mole percentage of didodecylamine, or effective modification.

The effective degree of modification was determined by ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy as a function of the number of moles X' of didodecylamine introduced for grafting. Because of the imprecise nature of the measurements, it was decided to use a rounded value for X to designate the polymer.

Z	X'	^{13}C NMR	Polymer designation
40	5	4	C-40-5
40	20	10	C-40-10
40	60	40	C-40-40
60	20	11	C-60-10
60	40	20	C-60-20
60	60	30	C-60-30

III - EMULSIONS STABILIZED BY GRAFTED POLYMERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INVENTION

10 ml volumes of emulsion were prepared by mixing an aqueous phase (pure water or highly saline water with 20% by weight of sodium or calcium chloride), an organic phase constituted by 1,1-hexadecane and 1% grafted polymer. W4-O6 was the designation given to an emulsion prepared with 4 ml of salt water and 6 ml of 1-hexadecane.

The type of emulsion obtained is known to depend on the order of mixing the components. Thus a precise protocol was used to prepare the emulsions: at room temperature, 100 mg of polymer was stirred for 48 hours in the volume of hexadecane. Then the volume of aqueous

phase was added and the mixture was dispersed by stirring for 3 minutes at 24,000 revolutions per minute (rpm).

A - Pure water - hexadecane type emulsions

Emulsion stabilized by grafted polyacrylates									
P50		WATER	IN						
P40		OIL							
P30						OIL	IN		
P25						WATER			
P15									
	W109	W208	W307	W406	W505	W604	W703	W802	W901

Emulsion stabilized by grafted polyacrylic acids									
P50		WATER	IN						
P40		OIL							
P30								OIL	IN
P25								WATER	
P15									
	W109	W208	W307	W406	W505	W604	W703	W802	W901

Emulsion stabilized by grafted AA-AMPS terpolymers									
C-40-40		WATER	IN						
C-60-30		OIL					OIL	IN	
C-60-20							WATER		
C-60-10									
	W109	W208	W307	W406	W505	W604	W703	W802	W901

If the polymer is not too hydrophilic (less than 30% grafting for charged polymers; acidification of polyacrylates leading to neutralization of charges), it can be seen that for a given stabilizing polymer, the emulsion could be reversed by changing the volume fraction.

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At a given volume fraction, the emulsion could be reversed by increasing the hydrophobic nature of the stabilizing polymer, i.e., by increasing the degree of grafting.

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B - Saline-hexadecane phase type emulsions

For these and all of the subsequent tests, a "neutral" composition was selected with half the volume being saline aqueous solution and half the volume being oil. After 24 hours, the percentage by volume which had emulsified and the appearance of the emulsion were recorded. For droplets of millimeter order, the emulsions were said to be millimetrically translucent; finer droplets produced cloudy emulsions; finally, droplets of the order of a micrometer resulted in a white emulsion.

Emulsion stabilized by grafted polyacrylates						
	Pure water		20% NaCl		20% CaCl ₂	
P15	80%	O/W white	70%	O/W translucent	60%	W/O translucent
P25	70%	O/W white	60%	W/O translucent	60%	W/O translucent
P30	70%	O/W white	60%	W/O translucent	65%	W/O translucent
P40	80%	O/W white	55%	W/O cloudy	65%	W/O translucent
P50	75%	W/O white	75%	W/O white	75%	W/O white
P'50	70%	W/O white	75%	W/O white	75%	W/O white
PP50	70%	W/O white	60%	W/O white	60%	W/O white

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Emulsion stabilized by grafted polyacrylic acids						
	Pure water		20% NaCl		20% CaCl ₂	
P15	30%	W/O white	65%	W/O translucent	60%	W/O translucent
P25	60%	W/O white	70%	W/O translucent	60%	W/O translucent
P30	70%	W/O white	70%	W/O cloudy	60%	W/O cloudy
P40	70%	W/O white	70%	W/O white	70%	W/O white
P50	70%	W/O white	70%	W/O white	70%	W/O white
P'50	70%	W/O white	70%	W/O white	70%	W/O white
PP50	70%	W/O white	70%	W/O white	70%	W/O white

Emulsion stabilized by grafted AA-AMPS terpolymers					
	Pure water		NaCl 20%		CaCl ₂ 20%
C-60-10	80%	O/W white	No emulsion Polymer precipitated at interface		
C-60-20	70%	O/W white			
C-60-30	100%	O/W white			
C40-40	75%	O/W white	60% W/O translucent	60% W/O white	

IV - COMPARATIVE TESTS

Non grafted polymer precursors

5 Emulsions were prepared using the same method as above ("neutral" composition, 1% polymer) from a sodium polyacrylate P, not grafted, and AA-AMPS copolymers, with respectively 40 mole % and 60 mole % of AMPS. The appearance and volume were recorded two hours after

10 preparation.

	Pure water	20% NaCl	20% CaCl ₂
Sodium polyacrylate	5% oil, 60% white O/W emulsion, 35% water	two distinct phases	two distinct phases
C-40	two distinct phases	5% oil, 85% white O/W emulsion, 10% water	25% oil, 40% white O/W emulsion, 35% water
C-60	two distinct phases	5% oil, 90% white O/W emulsion, 5% water	10% oil, 60% white O/W emulsion, 30% water
		O/W, 5% water	O/W, 30% water

In all cases, only a direct emulsion could be formed.

Surfactant

Under identical emulsification conditions, emulsions were prepared using two conventional surfactants.

Sorbitan monooleate is a non ionic lipophilic surfactant.

AOT or sodium bis(2-ethylhexyl)sulfosuccinate is an ionic hydrophilic surfactant.

	Pure water		20% NaCl		20% CaCl ₂	
Sorbitan monooleate	80%	W/O white	80%	W/O white	80%	W/O white
AOT	75%	O/W white	two clear phases		two clear phases	

V - TOXICITY OF GRAFTED POLYMERS OF THE INVENTION

The majority of known surfactants used to prepare emulsions are highly toxic; since the polymers of the invention are only slightly soluble in water and have

high molecular weights, the toxicity can be lower. This was verified by testing the P50 polymer (sodium polyacrylate) using the growth inhibition method using single-cell marine algae (Algae Skeletonema Costatum).

5 The concentration which inhibited the growth of 50% of the algae population after 72 hours was more than 10,000 mg/l with polymer P50. With many known surfactants, this same critical concentration is less than 10 mg/l, demonstrating the importance of the polymers
10 of the invention in preparing emulsions in a sensitive medium.

206070-04/9389

CLAIMS

1. A polymer which has been modified to render it hydrophobic by amidification of a hydrophilic polymer backbone by one or more n-alkylamines, the alkyl chains of which contain 6 to 22 carbon atoms.
2. A polymer according to claim 1, characterized in that the n-alkylamine is a di-n-alkylamine.
3. A polymer according to claim 2, characterized in that the di-n-alkylamine is di-n-dodecylamine.
4. A polymer according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the hydrophilic polymer backbone is a homopolymer or copolymer based on monomers selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid or any other alkyl derivative substituted in the β position of the acrylic acid or esters of these acids obtained with mono- or polyalkyleneglycols, acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, itaconic acid, maleic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulfonate (AMPS), styrene-4-sulfonic acid or vinyl-sulfonic acid.
5. A polymer according to claim 4, characterized in that the hydrophilic backbone is a sodium polyacrylate.
6. A polymer according to claim 5, characterized in that the mass average molecular mass of the sodium polyacrylate is in the range 50,000 to 2,000,000, preferably in the range 100,000 to 1,500,000.

7. A polymer according to claim 4, characterized in that the hydrophilic backbone is a statistical copolymer of an acrylate and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid (AMPS).
- 5 8. A polymer according to claim 7, characterized in that said statistical copolymer comprises in the range 30 mole % to 70 mole % of AMPS per mole of acrylate.
- 10 9. A polymer according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the effective degree of modification of the polymer is in the range 0.10 to 0.50 moles of n-alkylamine per mole of hydrophilic polymer.
10. The use of a polymer according to any one of claims 1 to 8 to stabilizing emulsions.
- 15 11. The use of a polymer according to any one of claims 1 to 9, to stabilizing petroleum or analogous drilling fluids, in particular drilling, fracturing, acidizing or completion fluids.

206070-0475560

**DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND
POWER OF ATTORNEY**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I (we) believe we are the original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

**INVERTIBLE EMULSIONS STABILIZED BY AMPHIPHILIC POLYMERS AND APPLICATION TO
BORE FLUIDS**
the specification of which

(Check one) ☐ is attached hereto.
☒ was filed on May 23, 2001 as
Application Serial No. 09/856740
and was amended on 5/23/2001
(if applicable)

I (we) hereby state that we have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I (we) acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I (we) hereby appoint the following as our representative(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: **STEPHEN H. CAGLE**, Attorney (Reg. No. 26,445), **PATRICIA A. KAMMERER**, Attorney (Reg. No. 29,775), **CRAIG M. LUNDELL**, Attorney (Reg. No. 30,284), **JANELLE D. WAACK**, Attorney (Reg. No. 36,300), **CARTER J. WHITE**, Agent (Reg. No. 41,374), and **ROBERT P. AUERBACH**, Agent (Reg. No. 46,525) each an attorney or agent with the law firm of HOWREY, SIMON, ARNOLD, & WHITE, LLP as its attorney or agent so long as they remain with such law firm.

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I (we) hereby declare that all statements made herein of our own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and those like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under §1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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First Inventor's signature _____

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DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND
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I (we) believe we are the original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

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Full name of Seventh joint inventor, if any

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